

EPITOME
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES

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EPITOME
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is that science which teaches us the nature of words in any language, and the rules for their use.

English Grammar is divided into four parts, I. *Orthography*, II. *Etymology*, III. *Syntax*, and IV. *Prosody*.

I. *Orthography* treats of two things, (1) the *powers* of the English letters, and (2) their *combination*, so as to form syllables and words :—II. *Etymology* treats of the *classification* and *derivation* of words :—III. *Syntax* of the *government* of words, and the construction of sentences :—and IV. *Prosody* of the rules of *poetry* and *composition*.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. There are *twenty-six* letters in the English language, viz. a, b, c, &c. These letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*.

2. The letters which can be articulated by a *simple* sound are called *vowels*. They are a, e, i, o, u.

3. The letters which *cannot* be articulated by a simple sound, but which require the aid of a vowel, to perfect their sound, are called *consonants*. They are the remaining letters of the alphabet.

4. The consonants are divided into *mutes*, *semi-vowels*, and *liquids*. The mutes have no sound of their own and require the concurrence of a vowel as *b*, *d*, *p*. The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of their own as *f*, *s*, *x*. The liquids are semi-vowels, and are so called because their own sounds flow or glide into the sounds of other consonants to which they are attached ;—they are *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

5. *W* and *y* are either *vowels* or *consonants*, according to the situation in which they may be placed. If at the beginning of a word or syllable, they are called consonants ; but in any other situation, they are called vowels.

EXAMPLE.—In the word *few*, *w* is a vowel, but in *wise* it is a consonant. In the word *key*, *y* is a vowel, but in the word *yes* it is a consonant.

6. *Two* vowels when *united* in the same syllable, form what is called a *diphthong*, as, *oi* in *oil*, *ou* in *proud*. *Three* vowels in the same situation, form a *triphthong* as, *iew* in *view*.

Here there are certainly three letters joined together but their union does not produce any sound different from that of a diphthong.

7. There are *two* kinds of diphthongs, *proper* and *improper*. In *proper* diphthongs the sounds of both the vowels are united so as to form but *one* sound. In *improper* diphthongs only *one* of the vowels is sounded :—*ou* in

proud is an example of a proper diphthong, *oa* in *boat* of an improper diphthong.

8. A syllable is a sound formed by *one* letter, as *I*; or *more than one*, as *Thou*. It may express either a *word*, as *good*, or *part of a word*, as *good-ness*.

9. A word of *one* syllable is called a *monosyllable*; of *two*, a *dissyllable*; of *three*, a *trisyllable*. Any word containing *more than three* syllables is called a *polysyllable*.

QUESTIONS.

What do you term the Grammar of a language?

Into how many parts is the Grammar of the English language divided?

Name these parts and state the particular attributes of each.

How many letters are there in the Alphabet of the English language?

How are these letters divided?

How do you distinguish a vowel, and how a consonant?

Why are some of the consonants called *liquids*?

When are *w* and *y* called vowels and when consonants?

What do you term the union of two vowels?

Give examples of proper and improper diphthongs.

How are words of one, two and three syllables distinguished?

ETYMOLOGY.

All the words of the English language are divided into nine *sorts*, or as they are usually called *parts of speech*.—They are, 1. The *Article*. 2. The *Noun*. 3. The *Pro-noun*. 4. The *Adjective*. 5. The *Verb*. 6. The *Ad-verb*. 7. The *Preposition*. 8. The *Conjunction*. and 9. The *Interjection*.

ARTICLE.

1. The article is a word placed before a noun, to limit its signification, as, *a man*, *the man*, *the men*.

2. There are *two* articles, *a*, and *the*. *The* is the definite article, *a*, the indefinite. *A* becomes *an* before words beginning with a vowel.

NOTE—The converse of this proposition is also held, that is to say, it is held that the indefinite article is *an*, which is changed into *a*, before words beginning with a consonant. This has an air of great probability, particularly if we refer to the same part of speech in the Latin, French and other languages.

3. The definite article points out some particular individual or individuals of a class.

4. The indefinite article simply points out one individual. It is placed only before singular nouns.

* 5. Sometimes the article is *omitted* before a noun ; in this case the sense of the noun is taken in its *greatest latitude*, or in its most *comprehensive* signification, as in the sentence, “*Man* was made for society.” *Man* is not used to denote *one* individual, but the *species*, or *all men* in general.

QUESTIONS.

Which is the second part of English Grammar ?

How many sorts of words are there in the English language ?

Name them.

What is an article ?

How many articles are there ?

Which is the definite article and which the indefinite ?

What change does *a* undergo before a vowel sound ?

NOUN.

1. A noun is the *name* of any object which has a material existence, or of any thing, quality, or property which is conceived and acknowledged by the mind to have an independent though immaterial existence, as *boy, gold, school, strength, prudence, learning*.

2. There are two kinds of nouns. 1. Proper Nouns. 2. Common Nouns.

3. The names of Men, of Places, of Rivers, of Mountains, &c. are Proper Nouns. (1)

4. Common Nouns (2) include equally all the individuals of a class, and the classes themselves.

EXAMPLE.—*George, Ramchunder, Ganges, Benures, Dhawalagiri, Moon*, are Proper Nouns. *Boy Man, River, City, Mountain, Planet*, are Common Nouns.

5. Nouns which represent things having a material or real existence are called Concrete Nouns ; those which represent notions or conceptions of the mind are called Abstract Nouns.

6. Nouns are inflected by *Gender, Number, and Case*.

7. *Gender*.—There are *three* Genders, the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter. . The two first are applied to animals, viz., the *Masculine* to males, and the *Feminine* to females ; the last applies to objects. .

8. There are *three* methods of distinguishing the sex—

(1) The feminine is expressed by a different word from the masculine, as—*boy, girl ; husband, wife*.

(2) The feminine is formed by adding a terminating syllable to the masculine, as, *lion, lioness*.

(3) The masculine and feminine nouns are the same, but have either an *adjective, pronoun, or another noun*, prefixed to them, as *he* goat, *she* goat. .

9. The following are nouns that are distinguished by the 1st method—

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
Man	Woman	Wizard	Witch
Husband	Wife	Bull	Cow
Bridegroom	Bride	Boar	Sow
Father	Mother	Drake	Duck
Boy	Girl	Dog	Bitch
Son	Daughter	Cock	Hen
Brother	Sister	Buck	Doe
Uncle	Aunt	Bullock	Heifer
Nephew	Niece	Hart	Roe
King	Queen	Stag	Hind
Lord	Lady	Gander	Goose
Earl	Countess	Stallion	Mare
Widower	Widow	Ram	Ewe

10. The following by the 2nd method—

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
Lion	Lioness	Shepherd	Shepherdess
Actor	Actress	Viscount	Viscountess
Author	Authoress	Governor	Governess
Poet	Poetess	Master	Mistress
Heir	Heiress	Marquis	Marchioness
Host	Hostess	Director	Directress
Jew	Jewess	Abbot	Abbess
Prophet	Prophetess	Benefactor	Benefactress
Traitor	Traitress	Hunter	Huntress
Priest	Priestess	Tiger	Tigress
Emperor	Empress	Adulterer	Adulteress
Peer	Peeress	Sorcerer	Sorceress
Count	Countess	Giant	Giantess
Duke	Duchess	Prince	Princess
Testator	Testatrix	Executor	Executrix
Hero	Heroine	Sultan	Sultana

11. The following by the 3rd method—

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
A male Child	A female Child
A male Servant	A female Servant
A male Elephant	A female Elephant
A man Servant	A maid Servant
A he Goat	A she Goat
A he Bear	A she Bear
A cock Sparrow	A hen Sparrow

12. *Number*.—Nouns have two numbers the *Singular* and the *Plural*. The singular denotes *one* ; the plural denotes *any number more than one*.

13. The plural is formed generally by the addition of *s* to the singular noun,—as *chair, chairs*.

14. Nouns ending in *x* soft, *ch, sh,* and *ss,* form their plural by adding *es* to the singular, as *box, boxes ; church, churches ; fish, fishes ; dress, dresses*. If *y* be preceded by a vowel, it takes *s* after it, as *key, keys* ; but if *y* be preceded by a consonant, *it is changed into i,* and takes *es* after it, as *fly, flies*.

15. Nouns ending in *f* or *fe* change *these* terminations into *ves,* to form the plural, as *loaf, loaves ; knife, knives*.

16. The following are exceptions to this rule, *dwarf, mischief, chief, handkerchief, relief, grief*.

17. Some nouns form their plurals very irregularly, as, *man, men ; child, children ; goose, geese ; mouse, mice ; louse, lice ; foot, feet ; tooth, teeth ; brother, brothers and brethren*.

18. Some nouns are used only in the singular number, as *sloth, pitch, pride* ; and the names of *metals,* as *gold, silver, iron, tin, lead, &c.* together with the names of individual virtues and vices, &c. as *generosity, honesty, temperance, freedom, drunkenness, avarice, &c.*

19. Some nouns are used only in the plural number, as *riches, scissors, lungs, ashes, &c.*

20. Some nouns are the same in both numbers, as *deer, sheep, swine, &c.*

21. *Case*.—Nouns have three cases (1) Nominative, (2) Possessive, (3) Objective.

22. The Nominative is the noun itself, and is the *subject* of some action or event.

23. The Possessive denotes that the noun *possesses some other noun* in the sentence. It is formed by adding *s* to the singular, with an apostrophe (thus ') before it. In plurals, and when the noun singular ends in *s*, the apostrophe is retained, but the *s* is not added.

24. The Objective denotes that the noun is the *object* of some action.

Example of the three cases, "Cassinauth tore Juggomohun's book." Here Cassinauth is the Nominative and subject of the action (verb) *tore* : Juggomohun's is in the possessive case, and shews that the noun Juggomohun possesses the noun *book*. *Book* is in the Objective case, and is the object of the action (verb) *to tear* ; or in other words, is, *the thing torn*.

25. An English noun is thus declined—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> A Master	<i>Nom.</i> Masters
<i>Poss.</i> A Master's	<i>Poss.</i> Masters'
<i>Obj.</i> A Master	<i>Obj.</i> Masters.

QUESTIONS.

What is a noun ?

How many kinds of nouns are there ?

By what term do you designate a noun which has a palpable or material existence ?

- What is an abstract noun ?
 What is the difference between proper and common nouns ?
 How are nouns inflected ?
 What do you mean by gender ?
 How many genders are there ?
 State the methods by which the sexes may be expressed.
 How many numbers have nouns ?
 How is the plural of nouns generally formed ?
 What nouns have their plural formed by the addition of *es* to the singular ?
 How do you form the plural of nouns which end in *f* and *fe* ?
 Name the exceptions to the rule.
 Are not some nouns used only in the singular, some only in the plural, and others in both numbers ?
 Produce examples.
 How many cases have nouns ?
 State the properties of the Nominative, Possessive, and Objective cases.
 How is the possessive case distinguished ?
 Give examples of the three cases.
 Decline the following nouns,—man, woman, horse, judge, church, wife.

PRONOUN.

1. A pronoun is a word used *for*, or instead of a noun.
 • **EXAMPLE.**—I sent for Charles, and *he* came.—This is preferable to saying, I sent for Charles and *Charles* came, though it means the same thing.
2. There are six classes of pronouns (1) *Personal*, (2) *Relative*, (3) *Possessive*, (4) *Demonstrative*, (5) *Distributive*, (6) *Indefinite*.

3. (1) There are five *Personal* pronouns, viz. *I*, of the first person,—*Thou*, of the second person,—*He*, *She*, of the third person. The Plurals of these are *We*, of the first person,—*Ye* or *You*, of the second person,—*They* of the third person.

4. (2) The *Relative* pronouns are *who*, *which*, *that*, and *what*. *Who*, *which* and *what* are also used in asking questions, and are then called *Interrogatives*: but this arrangement does not affect or destroy their character as relatives,—the only difference being, that, instead of being referred to a noun *antecedent*, they relate to a noun *subsequent*.

The noun whose place is supplied by a personal or relative pronoun, is called the *Antecedent* to that pronoun.

5. (3) The *Possessive* pronouns *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your*, *their* stand for nouns in the Possessive case, and being attached to other nouns, take the form of adjectives. The reciprocal noun *self*, (plural *selves*), being joined to any of the above, forms the compound substantives *myself*, *thyself*, *hissself* (i. e. *himself*) *herself*, *itself*, &c.

6. (4) *This* and *that* (plural *these* and *those*) are called *Demonstrative* pronouns; they have the form of adjectives.—*This*, relates to a thing, person, or event, present,—*that*, to one distant.

7. (5) *Each*, *every*, *either*, and *neither*, are called *Distributive* pronouns. They are used to denote one of a number, and have the form of adjectives.

8. (6) *Some, other, any, all, such, one, none, certain* are called *Indefinite pronouns*, since they announce their subjects in a vague or indistinct manner.—They have the form of adjectives, except *other* and *one*, which are used as substantives.

9. Inflection of the *Personal* pronouns. '

PERSON.	CASE.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
First.	<i>Nom.</i>	I	We
Common Gen.	<i>Poss.</i>	Mine (My)	Ours
"	<i>Obj.</i>	Me	Us
Second.	<i>Nom.</i>	Thou	You
Common Gen.	<i>Poss.</i>	Thine (Thy)	Yours
"	<i>Obj.</i>	Thee	You
Third.	<i>Nom.</i>	He	} They Theirs Them
Mas. Gen.	<i>Poss.</i>	His	
"	<i>Obj.</i>	Him	
Third.	<i>Nom.</i>	She	} They Theirs Them
Fem. Gen.	<i>Poss.</i>	Hers	
"	<i>Obj.</i>	Her	

10. Inflection of the *Impersonal* or *Neutral Pronoun, It.*

PERSON.	CASE.	SING.	PLURAL.
Third	<i>Nom.</i>	It	They
Neuter Gen.	<i>Poss.</i>	Its	Theirs
"	<i>Obj.</i>	It	Them

11. Inflection of the *Relative* and *Interrogative* Pronoun, *Who*.

Singular and Plural, *Nom.* Who: *Poss.* Whose: *Obj.* Whom.

12. Inflection of the *Substantive* Pronouns *One* and *Other*.

Sing.	<i>Nom.</i>	One	<i>Poss.</i>	One's	<i>Obj.</i>	One
Plural	"	Ones	"	Ones'	"	Ones
Sing.	"	Other	"	Other's	"	Other
Plural	"	Others	"	Others'	"	Others.

13. The other pronouns are indeclinable.

NOTE.—(1) In the table of the personal pronouns the term common gender has been used. To explain this, it is necessary to inform the learner that the personal pronouns of the first and second person, may equally be used by, or applied to persons of either the masculine or feminine gender. In the same way many nouns are indiscriminately referred to either males or females, without any definite indication of the sex. Such words or terms are therefore said to be common to both genders. For instance the word *friend* may mean either a man or woman,—the word *child* is applied equally to a boy or girl.

NOTE.—(2) Observe that *mine* and *my* are both used to indicate possession in the first person—and *thine* and *thy* in the second. The following rule will be found useful. When the noun is expressed we use *my*; when the noun is not expressed, but understood, we use *mine*.

EXAMPLE.—This is *my* hat—Whose hat is this? It is *mine*. In the first assertion the noun *hat* is expressed; in the second assertion, in answer to the question, it is only understood.

Thine and *thy* are only used in solemn speaking, or in poetry. *Thy* hand O Lord hath made us and fashioned us.—Let not *thy* left hand know what *thy* right hand doeth.

Yours and *your* are now used instead of *thine* and *thy*. We say, give me *your* hand, instead of give me *thy* hand. That book is *yours* instead of that book is *thine*.

QUESTIONS.

- For what word does a pronoun stand ?
- Give an example ?
- How many classes of pronouns are there ?
- Go through the personal pronouns ?
- What kind of pronoun is *It* ?
- Name the relative pronouns.
- Are any of these also interrogatives ?
- When used in asking questions do the pronouns *who*, *which* and *what* lose their character of relatives, and why not ?
- What do you call the antecedent to a pronoun ?
- Enumerate the possessive pronouns ?
- Which of the demonstrative pronouns should be applied to denote a person, thing or event present ?
- Name some of the indefinite pronouns ?
- Which of these are called substantive pronouns ?

ADJECTIVE.

1. An adjective is a word which expresses the quality of a noun : as, a *new* Book, a *clever* man.
2. Adjectives denoting qualities that can be either increased or diminished, admit of comparison.
3. There are two degrees of comparison, the *Comparative* and the *Superlative*.
4. The adjective in its simple form is called the *Positive State* of the adjective.

5. The *comparative* degree increases the value of the *positive* one degree, or lessens it to the same extent : as, wise, *wiser* ; little, *less*.

6. The *superlative* increases the value of the *positive* to the greatest degree : as, wise, *wisest*, or decreases it to the least degree : as, little, *least*.

EXAMPLE.—Positive state or simple adjective *wise*,—Comparative *wiser*,—Superlative,—*wisest*.

7. The comparative and superlative degrees are formed from the positive state, or simple word, by adding *r* or *er* for the comparative, and *st* or *est* for the superlative, as shewn in the preceding example.

8. The adverbs *more* and *most* when prefixed to the positive, have precisely the same effect ; but it is a general rule that *monosyllables* should be compared by the terminations, and all other words, *excepting dissyllables ending in le and y* by the adverbs.

9. In the comparison of adjectives ending in *y* that letter is always changed into *i* before the terminations *er* and *est* : as, *dry*, *drier*, *driest* ; *happy*, *happier*, *happiest*.

10. There are some *positive* or simple adjectives which have a *superlative* signification, and therefore do not admit of comparison, as, *chief*, *extreme*, *perfect*, *right*, *wrong*, *universal*, *supreme*, *eternal*, *perpetual*, &c. A few adjectives end in *most* ; these of course have a superlative signification : as, *inmost*, *innermost*, *topmost*, *outmost*, *foremost*.

11. Some adjectives are compared irregularly ; the principal of these are

POSITIVE STATE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Much }	More	Most
Many }		
Near	Nearer	{ Nearest Next
Late	Later	{ Latest Last
Old	{ Older Elder	{ Oldest Eldest

12. *Diminutive* adjectives are formed by adding the termination *ish* to the positive : as, *black, blackish*, that is *somewhat black* ; *blue, bluish* ; *salt, saltish*.

13. There is another class of adjectives used to denote numbers, and called by the general term, *Numeral* adjectives.

14. *Numeral* adjectives are of two kinds, *Cardinal* and *Ordinal*.

15. The *Cardinal* are, *one, two, three, four, &c.*
The *Ordinal*, *first, second, third, fourth, &c.*

QUESTIONS.

What is an adjective ?

Are adjectives varied in any way ?

What classes of adjectives admit of comparison ?

What do you call the Positive state of the adjective ?

How many degrees of comparison are there ?

If you wished to increase or diminish the value of the idea conveyed by the Positive state, one degree,—which of the two degrees or forms would you use ?

How is the Comparative degree of an adjective formed, and how the Superlative ?

Name two adverbs which are used to express the degrees of comparison.

What is the general rule regarding the comparison of adjectives, by the terminations and the adverbs ?

In the comparison of adjectives ending in *y*, what change does that letter undergo ?

Name a few adjectives in the Positive state which admit of no comparison.

Why cannot the qualities expressed by these adjectives be compared ?

Go through the list of adjectives which are compared irregularly.

How are the Diminutive adjectives formed ?

What Diminutive adjective is formed from the word *child* ?

What does that express ?

How many kinds of Numeral adjectives are there ?

Name a few Cardinal Numeral adjectives.

Give the corresponding Ordinals ?

VERB.

1. A verb is a word which affirms something to exist, or which declares or commands something to be done, or suffered,—Verbs are either *Active Transitive*, *Active Intransitive*, *Passive*, or *Neuter*.* They are also either *Regular*, *Irregular*, or *Defective*.

* This arrangement may be taxed with being complicated, but it is undoubtedly the most orderly one. To the remark that it is puzzling to distinguish between active intransitive verbs, and those which are absolutely neuter, I would answer—So much the better—the difficulty will induce reflection, and reflection must bring with it improvement, and give to the pupil a habit of discriminating between truth and error.—The common habit of dividing verbs into the two classes of transitive and intransitive, gives rise to much looseness of expression.

2. *Active Transitive* verbs are those which denote that kind of action, which passes from the agent, to something else, which is called the object, as, "*John beats Thomas.*" Here *beats*, shows the relation in which these two nouns stand towards each other. John the *agent* or *subject* acts, and this action passes on to the immediate *object* Thomas. The same fact might have been conveyed by using the passive form of the verb, and saying, "*Thomas is beaten by John,*" if it were not that it is the object of the speaker to point out, chiefly, not who is *beaten*, but who *beats*.

3. *Active Intransitive* verbs are those which express that kind of action which is confined to the agent, and which does not affect any thing beyond that : as, "*John runs.*"

To run implies action, but it is action of a kind which *has no effect upon any thing beyond John himself*. Many verbs of this nature are improperly called neuter.

4. A *Passive* verb shews that the noun which is chiefly spoken of, is acted upon by some other noun which is of secondary importance, and which is the agent of the action.

• **EXAMPLE.**—" *Thomas is beaten by John.*" That which is of primary importance in this sentence, is the fact that *Thomas is beaten*. *Thomas*, therefore, though the *object acted upon*, becomes the nominative to the verb, it being the particular province of a *passive* verb to point out the object *enduring* or *receiving* an action. John the *agent* is in no way connected with the endurance of the

action, and may be considered part of a distinct clause, which forestals the question that would naturally arise, viz., “by whom?”

5. A *Neuter* verb expresses neither action nor endurance of an action,—but existence, or a state of being,—sensation, or feeling :—as, *I am, I live, I thirst, I tremble, I die.*

6. Verbs are varied by Mode or Mood, Tense, Number and Person. Mode is the *manner* in which the verb declares a thing to be done. Or, in other words, a verb is made to assume various forms, to enable us to express the *modes or ways* in which we act, feel, or think, and these forms are called the Modes or Moods of a verb.

7. *Mood.* There are five Moods.—(1) the Indicative. (2) the Imperative. (3) the Potential. (4) the Subjunctive. (5) the Infinitive.

8. (1) The Indicative simply *affirms*, as : *I love, I run.*

9. (2) The Imperative commands or entreats : as, *Say your lesson, Oblige me.*

10. (3) The Potential implies possibility, power, or necessity : as, *It may be a fine day, I can manage a horse, You must go to school.*

11. (4) The Subjunctive expresses that the action or event, or the endurance of an action is of a dubious or *contingent* nature : as, *If I strike the dog, it will bite me.*

12. (5) The Infinitive expresses a thing in a *general* manner, and, *without reference to number or person.*

13. *Tense* expresses the time of an *existence*, action, or suffering.* The *present*, the *past*, and the *future* are the three chief divisions of time :—*two* of these, the *past* and the *future*, are subdivided,—the *past* into the imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect, or the first, second and third preterit tenses,—and the *future* into the imperfect and perfect, or first and second future tenses. These are more fully developed in the conjugation of a verb.* See page 28.

14. *Number*. Verbs submit to the government of nouns, in the singular and plural numbers.

15. *Person*. There are *three* persons in each number. The agent, when speaking, is the first person ; when spoken to, is the second person ; when spoken of, is in the third person ; and in this particular, the verb *must correspond* with its agent or Nominative.

16. *Participles*.—A participle is that part of the verb which partakes of the nature of an adjective and very often of a substantive.

17. Verbs have three participles, the Present, the Perfect, and the Compound perfect.

18. The *present* is formed by adding *ing*¹ to the verb, as *loving* ; the *perfect* is formed by adding *d* or *ed* to regular verbs, as, *loved* ; the *compound perfect* is formed by *prefixing* the present participle of the verb *To Have*, as, *having loved*.—*Do, be, have, shall, will, may, can,* are

* Some Grammarians have clogged the language with such tenses as present and past *Emphatic*, a variety of progressives, and even a future progressive :—but what is meant by a "*Present future Perfect tense* ?" I find this tense in Mr. Eisdale's "Outlines of English Grammar."

called *Auxiliary Verbs*.—*Be* and *have* are also *Principal verbs*.

19. *Kinds of verbs*.—Verbs are either *Regular*, *Irregular*, or *Defective*.

20. *Regular verbs* are those which have their *imperfect tense*, and *perfect participle*, formed by the addition of *d* or *ed*; as,

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
Call	called	called
Love	loved	loved
Learn	learned	learned

21. *Irregular verbs* are those which have their *imperfect tense* and *perfect participle* formed in any other way; as,

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
Give	gave	given
Buy	bought	bought

22. *Defective verbs* are those which can be used only in some of their *moods* and *tenses*. The following are some of them :—

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
May	might	
Can	could	
Shall	should	
Will	would	

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
Must *	must* •	
Ought	ought*	

23. There are some verbs which are used, in all their moods and tenses, *only with the impersonal or neutral pronoun It*,—*To rain, to snow, to thunder* are of this class.

EXAMPLE.—*It rains, it rained, it will rain, it may rain, &c.*

24. The following is a list of most of the *Irregular verbs* in the English language :—

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
To abide	abode	abode
To arise	arose	arisen
To be *	was	been
To bear (to bring forth,) bare		born
To bear (to carry) bore		borne
To beat	beat	beaten
To begin	began	begun
To bend	bent	bent
To beseech	besought	besought
To bid	bade	bidden
To bind	bound	bound
To bite	bit	bitten
To bleed	bled	bled
To blow	blew	blown

* Cobbett, in Letter VIII. of his Grammar, says, "*Ought* is made use of only in the present time."—But it is evident from the following sentences that both *ought* and *must* may treat of *past* time.—"He *ought to have known* better."—"He did not come though he *must have heard* me call him."

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
To break	broke	broken
To breed	bred	bred
To bring	brought	brought
To buy	bought	bought
To cast	cast	cast
To catch	caught	caught
To chide	chid	chidden
To choose	chose	chosen
To cleave	clove	cloven
To cling	clung	clung
To come	came	come
To cost	cost	cost
To cut	cut	cut
To do	did	done
To draw	drew	drawn
To drink	drank	drunk
To drive	drove	driven
To eat	ate	eaten
To fall	fell	fallen
To feed	fed	fed
To feel	felt	felt
To fight	fought	fought
To find	found	found
To flee (to avoid pursuit)	fled	fled
To fling	flung	flung
To fly (as a bird,)	flew	flown
To get	got	gotten or got
To give	gave	given
To go	went	gone

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE
To grind	ground	ground
To grow	grew	grown
To have	had	had
To hide	hid	hidden
To hit	hit	hit
To hold	held	held
To hurt	hurt	hurt
To keep	kept	kept
To know	knew	known
To lay	laid	laid
To lead	led	led
To leave	left	left
To lend	lent	lent
To let	let	let
To lie (to recline)	lay	lain
To lose	lost	lost
To make	made	made
To meet	met	met
To pay	paid	paid
To put	put	put
To read	read	read
To rend	rent	rent
To ride	rode	ridden
To ring	rang	rung
To rise	rose	risen
To run	ran	run
To say	said	said
To see	saw	seen
To seek	sought	sought

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
To sell	sold	sold
To send	sent	sent
To set (to place)	set	set
To shake	shook	shaken
To shear.	sheared	shorn
To shed	shed	shed
To shine	shone	shone
To show	showed	shown
To shoe	shod	shod
To shoot	shot	shot
To shrink	shrank	shrunk
To shut	shut	shut
To sing	sang	sung
To sink	sank	sunk
To sit	sat	sat
To slay	slew	slain
To sleep	slept	slept
To sling	slung	slung
To smite	smote	smitten
To speak	spoke	spoken
To speed	sped	sped
To spend	spent	spent
To spin	spun	spun
To spread	spread	spread
To stand	stood	stood
To steal	stole	stolen
To stick	stuck	stuck
To strike	struck	stricken or struck
To swear	swore	sworn

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PARTICIPLE.
To swim	swam	swum
To take	took	taken
To teach	taught	taught
To tear	tore	torn
To tell	told	told
To think	thought	thought
To throw	threw	thrown
To thrust	thrust	thrust
To tread	trod	trodden
To wear	wore	worn
To weep	wept	wept
To win	won	won
To wind	wound	wound
To work	worked or wrought	worked or wrought
To write	wrote	written

25. Conjugation of the *irregular, auxiliary, and active verb To Have.*

TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Per.</i>	<i>Per.</i>
1 I have	1 We have
2 Thou hast	2 Ye or you have
3 He, she, or it has	3 They have

Imperfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Per.</i>	<i>Per.</i>
1 I had	1 We had
2 Thou hadst	2 Ye <i>or</i> you had
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it had	3 They had

Perfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I have had	1 We have had
2 Thou hast had	2 Ye <i>or</i> you have had
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it has had	3 They have had

Pluperfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I had had	1 We had had
2 Thou hadst had	2 Ye <i>or</i> you had had
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it had had	3 They had had

First Future Tense (imperfect.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I shall <i>or</i> will have	1 We will have
2 Thou wilt have	2 Ye <i>or</i> you will have
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it will have	3 They will have

Second Future Tense (perfect.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I shall <i>or</i> will have had	1 We will have had
2 Thou &c. wilt have had	2 Ye <i>or</i> you will have had
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it will have had	3 They will have had

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Per.</i>	<i>Per.</i>
1 _____	1 _____
2 Have thou <i>or</i> do thou have	2 Have ye <i>or</i> you, <i>or</i> , do ye <i>or</i> you have
3 _____	3 _____

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I may <i>or</i> can have	1 We may have
2 Thou mayst, &c. have	2 Ye <i>or</i> you may have
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it may have	3 They may have

Imperfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have	1 We might have
2 Thou mightst, &c. have	2 Ye <i>or</i> you might have
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it might have	3 They might have

Perfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I may <i>or</i> can have had	1 We may have had
2 Thou mayst, &c. have had	2 Ye <i>or</i> you may have had
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it may have had	3 They may have had

Pluperfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Per.</i>	<i>Per.</i>
1 I might, could, would, or should have had	1 We might have had
2 Thou might'st, &c. have had	2 Ye or you might have had
3 He, she, or it might have had	3 They might have had

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense (contingent.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 If I have	1 If we have
2 If thou hast	2 If ye or you have
3 If he has	3 If they have

Future Tense (contingent.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 If I have	1 If we have.
2 If thou have	2 If ye or you have
3 If he, she, or it have	3 If they have

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. To have. *Perfect.* To have had.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Having. *Perfect.* Had.

Compound Perfect. Having had.

26. All *regular active* verbs are conjugated in the following manner :

ACTIVE VOICE.

TO CALL.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Per.</i>	<i>Per.</i>
1 I call	1 We call
2 Thou callest	2 Ye <i>or</i> you call
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it calls	3 They call

Imperfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I called	1 We called
2 Thou calledst	2 Ye <i>or</i> you called
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it called	3 They called*

Perfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I have called	1 We have called
2 Thou hast called	2 Ye <i>or</i> you have called
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it has called	3 They have called

Pluperfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I had called	1 We had called
2 Thou hadst called	2 Ye <i>or</i> you had called
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it had called	3 They had called

* The auxiliary verb (present) *do* (imperfect) *did*, if applied to the present and imperfect tenses of a principal verb, give to the assertion greater *energy of character*, and form what some Grammarians have very unprofitably created into distinct tenses, under the name of *present* and *past Emphatic*. (*Vide* Eisdale, extracted from McCulloch.)

First Future Tense (imperfect.)

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Per.

Per.

1 I shall *or* will call

1 We shall *or* will call

2 Thou wilt call

2 Ye *or* you will call

3 He, she, *or* it will call

3 They will call

Second Future Tense (perfect.)

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1 I shall *or* will have called

1 We will have called

2 Thou wilt have called

2 Ye *or* you will have called

3 He, she, *or* it will have called

3 They will have called

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1 _____ 1

2 Call thou, *or* do thou call

2 Call, ye *or* you, *or* do ye
or you call

3 _____ 3 _____

POTENTIAL MOOD.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1 I may, can, *or* must call

1 We may *or* can call

2 Thou mayst *or* canst call

2 Ye *or* you may *or* can call

3 He, she, *or* it may *or* can call

3 They may *or* can call

Imperfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1 I might, could, would, *or*
should call

1 We might call

2 Thou mightst, &c. call

2 Ye *or* you might call

3 He, she, *or* it might call

3 They might call

Perfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Per.

Per.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 I may <i>or</i> can have called | 1 We may have called |
| 2 Thou mayest, &c. have called | 2 Ye <i>or</i> you may have called |
| 3 He, she, <i>or</i> it may have called | 3 They may have called |

Pluperfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have called | 1 We might have called |
| 2 Thou mightst, &c. have called | 2 Ye <i>or</i> you might have called |
| 3 He, she, <i>or</i> it might have called | 3 They might have called |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense (contingent.)

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 If I call | 1 If we call |
| 2 If thou callest | 2 If ye <i>or</i> you call |
| 3 If he, she, <i>or</i> it calls | 3 If they call |

Future Tense (contingent.)

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 If I call | 1 If we call |
| 2 If thou call* | 2 If ye <i>or</i> you call |
| 3 If he, she, <i>or</i> it call* | 3 If they call |

* The second and third persons singular, of the future contingent, only, preserve this form; all the other tenses of this mood are precisely similar to those of the Indicative.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. To call. *Perfect.* To have called.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Calling. *Perfect.* Called.

Compound Perfect. Having called.

27. Conjugation of the *irregular, auxiliary, and neuter verb To Be.*

TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Per.</i>	<i>Per.</i>
1 I am	1 We are
2 Thou art	2 Ye or you are
3 He, she, or it is	3 They are

Imperfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I was	1 We were
2 Thou wast	2 Ye or you were
3 He, she, or it was	3 They were

Perfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I have been	1 We have been
2 Thou hast been	2 Ye or you have been
3 He, she, or it has been	3 They have been

Pluperfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.

• PLURAL.

Per.

Per.

1 I had been

1 We had been

2 Thou hadst been

2 Ye or you had been

3 He, she, or it had been

3 They had been

First Future Tense (imperfect.)

SINGULAR.

• PLURAL.

1 I shall or will be

1 We will be

2 Thou wilt be

2 Ye or you will be

3 He, she, or it will be

3 They will be

Second Future Tense (perfect.)

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1 I shall or will have been

1 We will have been

2 Thou wilt have been

2 Ye or you will have been

3 He, she, or it will have been

3 They will have been

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1 _____

1 _____

2 Be thou, or do thou be

2 Be ye or you, or do ye or
you be

3 _____

3 _____

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1 I may or can be

1 We may be

2 Thou mayst be

2 Ye or you may be

3 He, she, or it may be

3 They may be

Imperfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Per.</i>	<i>Per.</i>
1 I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be	1 We might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be
2 Thou mightst, &c. be	2 Ye <i>or</i> you might be
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it might be	3 They might be

Perfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I may <i>or</i> can have been	1 We may have been
2 Thou mayst &c. have been	2 Ye <i>or</i> you may have been
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it may have been	3 They may have been

Pluperfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should have been	1 We might have been
2 Thou mightst, &c. have been	2 Ye <i>or</i> you might have been
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it might have been	3 They might have been

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense (contingent.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 If I am	1 If we are
2 If thou art	2 If ye <i>or</i> you are
3 If he, she, <i>or</i> it is	3 If they are

Imperfect Tense (contingent.)

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 If I were | 1 If we were |
| 2 If thou wert | 2 If ye <i>or</i> you were |
| 3 If he, she, <i>or</i> it were | 3 If they were |

Future Tense (contingent.)

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 If I be | 1 If we be |
| 2 If thou be | 2 If ye <i>or</i> you be |
| 3 If he, she, <i>or</i> it be | 3 If they be |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present tense. To be. *Perfect.* To have been.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Being. *Perfect.* Been.

Compound perfect. Having been.

28. Conjugation of the *regular passive* verb, *To be loved.*

TO BE LOVED.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 I am loved | 1 We are loved |
| 2 Thou art loved | 2 Ye <i>or</i> you are loved |
| 3 He, she, <i>or</i> it is loved | 3 They are loved |

Imperfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I was loved	1 We were loved
2 Thou wast loved	2 Ye <i>or</i> you were loved
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it was loved	3 They were loved

Perfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I have been loved	1 We have been loved
2 Thou hast been loved	2 Ye <i>or</i> you have been loved
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it has been loved	3 They have been loved

Pluperfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I had been loved	1 We had been loved
2 Thou hadst been loved	2 Ye <i>or</i> you had been loved
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it had been loved	3 They had been loved

First Future Tense (imperfect.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I shall <i>or</i> will be loved	1 We will be loved
2 Thou shalt &c. be loved	2 Ye <i>or</i> you will be loved
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it will be loved	3 They will be loved

Second Future Tense (perfect.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I shall <i>or</i> will have been loved	1 We will have been loved
2 Thou shalt &c. have been loved	2 Ye <i>or</i> you will have been loved
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it will have been loved	3 They will have been loved

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Per.</i>	<i>Per.</i>
1 _____	1 _____
2 Be thou loved	2 Be ye <i>or</i> you loved
3 _____	3 _____

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I may <i>or</i> can be loved	1 We may be loved
2 Thou mayst be loved	2 Ye <i>or</i> you may be loved
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it may be loved	3 They may be loved

Imperfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I might, could, would, <i>or</i> should be loved	1 We might be loved
2 Thou mightst, &c. be loved	2 Ye <i>or</i> you might be loved
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it might be loved	3 They might be loved

Perfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 I may <i>or</i> can have been loved	1 We may have been loved
2 Thou mayst, &c. have been loved	2 Ye <i>or</i> you may have been loved
3 He, she, <i>or</i> it may have been loved	3 They may have been loved

Pluperfect Tense (past.)

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

*Per.**Per.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I might, could, would, <i>or</i>
should have been loved | 1 We might have been loved |
| 2 Thou mightst, &c. have
been loved | 2 Ye <i>or</i> you might have been
loved |
| 3 He, she, <i>or</i> it might have
been loved | 3 They might have been
loved |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense (contingent.)

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 If I am loved | 1 If we are loved |
| 2 If thou art loved | 2 If ye <i>or</i> you are loved |
| 3 If he, she, <i>or</i> it is loved | 3 If they are loved |

Imperfect Tense (contingent.)

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 If I were loved | 1 If we were loved |
| 2 If thou wert loved | 2 If ye <i>or</i> you were loved |
| 3 If he, she, <i>or</i> it were loved | 3 If they were loved |

Future Tense (contingent.)

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 If I be loved | 1 If we be loved |
| 2 If thou be loved | 2 If ye <i>or</i> you be loved |
| 3 If he, she, <i>or</i> it be loved | 3 If they be loved |

NOTE.—The other tenses of this mood resemble those of the Indicative.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. To be loved. *Perfect.* To have been loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Being loved. *Perfect.* Loved.

Compound Perfect. Having been loved.

NOTE.—Any of the auxiliary verbs with their variations being placed before a principal verb, will give it an *interrogative* form—as, *Does* he call ? *Did* he call ? *Can* he run ? *Could* they see ? &c.

QUESTIONS.

How do you define a verb ?

How many kinds of verbs are there ?

Name them.

How are verbs classed with respect to their conjugation and the formation of their participles ?

Define an active transitive verb.

Give an example of an active transitive verb, and explain your reason for calling it such.

What does an active intransitive verb express ?

Produce an example.

Give the definition of a passive verb.

For what purpose is a passive verb especially used ?

Produce an example.

How do you distinguish a neuter verb ?

How are verbs varied ? •

How many moods have verbs ?

State the nature of the indicative mood.

When is a verb used in the imperative mood ?

Which of the moods is used to express power, possibility or necessity ?

State the properties of the subjunctive mood—also of the infinitive.

What do you understand by tense ?

Which are the chief divisions of time ?

Name the subdivisions of past time—also of future time.

In what particulars must verbs be made to agree with the nouns which govern them ?

Define a participle.

How many participles are there ? •

How are these participles formed ? •

Name those verbs which are called auxiliary or helping verbs.

Which of these are also called principal verbs ?

How do you distinguish regular verbs from those which are irregular ? •

Give examples. •

What do you term those verbs which can be used only in some of their moods and tenses ? •

Mention some verbs which are used only in the third person.

Go through the list of the principal irregular verbs in the English language.

How may you give a verb an interrogative form ?

Conjugate the following verbs,—*pull, run, go, write, discover, succeed.*

ADVERB.

1. An Adverb is a word which is joined to a verb, to an adjective, and very often to another adverb, to express its quality, or some circumstance respecting it ; as, You read *well*. You are a *very* good boy. The bird sings *very sweetly*.

2. Adverbs are divided chiefly into the following classes :
(1) Adverbs of *time*. (2) Adverbs of *number*. (3) Adverbs of *place*. (4) Adverbs of *quantity*. (5) Adverbs of *manner* or *quality*.

3. (1) Adverbs of *time*.—The following are some of this class :

Of time present,—Now, to-day, &c.

Of time past,—Yesterday, long ago, lately, hitherto, &c.

Of time future,—To-morrow, hereafter, presently, immediately, by-and-by, henceforth &c.

Of time indefinite,—Often, sometimes, seldom, soon, when, then, never, again, daily, weekly, &c. .

4. (2) Adverbs of *number*.—The following are a few : once, twice, thrice, &c.

5. (3) Adverbs of *place*.—Here, there, where, hence, thence, whence, forward, backward, upward, downward, &c.

6. (4) Adverbs of *quantity*.—Much, little, sufficiently, enough, abundantly, &c.

7. (5) Adverbs of *manner*, or *quality*.—This class of adverbs is the most numerous. The distinguishing

feature of these adverbs, is, that they are generally formed from adjectives by the addition of *ly*, or by changing *le* into *ly*; as, correct, *correctly*; sweet, *sweetly*; simple, *simply*; able, *ably*; forcible, *forcibly*.

NOTE.—The termination *ly* is not however always to be received as the characteristic of an adverb, as we have some adjectives ending in *ly*, as *manly*, *womanly*, *maidenly*, *saintly*, *heavenly*, &c.

QUESTIONS.

To what other parts of speech are adverbs joined?

Why are they joined to them?

Point out the adverbs in the following sentences, and state to what parts of speech they are joined. *You ride boldly. I saw him lately. She is a very quiet girl. He speaks very forcibly.*

In what classes are adverbs chiefly divided?

Produce examples of adverbs expressive of time, present, past, future and indefinite.

Mention a few adverbs of number, of place, and of quantity.

Which class of adverbs is the most numerous?

From what part of speech are adverbs of this class generally formed?

Is the termination *ly* always indicative of an adverb?

Mention some words ending in *ly* which are not adverbs.

PREPOSITION.

1. A Preposition is a word which shows the relation between one Noun or Pronoun, and another; as, He came *from* his house *to* my house.

2. The following list contains the principal prepositions in use,—

Of	in	towards	near
To	into	under	off ^d
For	with	above	up
At	within	below	down
From	without	beneath	along
By	over	between	around
After	before	behind	about
On	among	through	except
Across	against	beyond	

QUESTIONS.

Give the definition of a preposition.

Produce an example in which the use of a preposition is rendered imperative.

Go through the list of prepositions which are principally used.

CONJUNCTION.

1. A Conjunction is a part of speech which connects words and sentences—as, John *and* James came *but* they soon went away.

2. Conjunctions are of *two* kinds, *connective* and *disjunctive*.

3. The following are conjunctions—

CONNECTIVE.—*And, if, that, for, since, then, both, because, wherefore, therefore.*

DISJUNCTIVE.—*Either, neither, or, nor, though, although, but, unless, as, than, lest, yet, however, notwithstanding, nevertheless.*

QUESTIONS.

What is a conjunction ?

In the following sentence what does the first conjunction connect, and what the second ? “ John and James came, but they soon went away.”

How many kinds of conjunctions are there ?

Go through the list of conjunctions, connective and disjunctive.



INTERJECTION.

1. An Interjection is a word used as a sign of some sudden emotion of the mind,—as *oñ!* expressive of pain ; *fie!* of disgust ; *pshaw!* of contempt.

2. The following are interjections,—*O ! oh ! ah ! alas ! hush ! ho ! lo ! behold ! hark ! hah ! fie ! avaunt ! indeed ! welcome ! adieu ! farewell !*

QUESTIONS.

What is an interjection ?

Produce an example in which the interjection shews the speaker's anguish of mind.

Give other examples in which the interjections indicate the speaker's pleasure, pain of body, surprise, &c.

Enumerate some of the principal interjections.

SYNTAX.

1. Syntax consists of two things, *Concord* and *Government*.

2. *Concord* signifies *agreement*; *Government* signifies *rule, power, or influence*.

The following short rules will, it is hoped, be found sufficient to guide the learner in the attainment of a competent knowledge of the right construction and agreement of words.

GENERAL RULES.

Rule I. An *active*, or *neuter* verb, has for its nominative the *subject* of the *action, being* or *event*: as, *I run*; *He lives*; *It rains*.

Rule II. A *passive* verb has for its nominative the *object acted upon*: as, *Thomas* is beaten.

Rule III. *Active transitive* verbs govern the *objective* case of nouns and pronouns: as, Bring a *book*; I esteem *her*.

Rule IV. *Pronouns* must be of the same gender, number, and person, as their *antecedents*: as, Charles is a good boy,—*he* learns his lessons.

Rule V. The *possessive* case of a noun is governed by some other *noun*, which is the person or thing *possessed*: as, Dwarkanauth's *book*; John's *hat*.

Rule VI. A verb in the Infinitive mood, is either governed by *another verb*,—as, *We should endeavour to improve*—or, assumes the governing power in a sentence: as, *To conquer*, was thy good fortune.

NOTE.—Verbs in this mood are frequently governed by *substantives, adjectives, and participles*.—as, I am *anxious* to go; I have a *wish* to see him; *Hoping* to see him, I undertook the journey. It is proper also to remark, in this place, that the infinitive mood is sometimes made *absolute*; Ex: *To begin. To conclude.*

Rule VII. A noun coming after the neuter verb *to be*, is in the *case of apposition* with the noun which precedes the verb: as, *It is day.*

Rule VIII. When a noun or pronoun is put before a participle, and is independent on the rest of the sentence, it is in the nominative case, and is distinguished as the *case absolute*: as, *The enemy having rallied*, it was impossible to withstand the fury of their next attack. The chancellor *being attached* to the king, his crown was secured.

Rule IX. Nouns that follow *active intransitive* verbs are governed in the objective case, by prepositions: as, I walk *to town.*

Rule X. Conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns; but if they be used to connect different *moods* and *tenses*, the nominative should be *repeated*: as,—He *may* promise, but he *will* not perform.

PROSODY:

It being no part of the plan of this "EPITOME" to enter upon a consideration of the rules of Prosody, the learner is referred to MURRAY, McCULLOCH, and other large works.

A P P E N D I X.

EXAMPLES OF PARSING.

EXAMPLE 1.

The sun rises (1) in the East ; and when he rises, (2) it is
day.

(*The parsing of this sentence.*)

The—is the definite article, and limits the noun *sun*.

Sun—is a proper noun, of the masculine gender, (*by personification*) third person, singular number, and the nominative of the verb *rises*.

Rises (1)—is an irregular active intransitive verb, of the present tense, of the indicative mood, third person, singular number, and agrees with its nominative *sun*. (Rule I.)

In—is a preposition.

East—is a proper noun (an adjective used as a noun*) of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and is in the objective case, being governed by the preposition *in*. (Rule IX.)

The—is the definite article, and limits the noun *east*.

* An adjective since it evidently indicates a point or quarter.

And—is a connective conjunction.

When—is an adverb of time indefinite.

He—is a personal pronoun, having the noun *sun* for its antecedent, of the masculine gender, third person, singular number, and the nominative of the verb *rises* (2.)

Rises (2)—is an irregular active intransitive verb, of the present tense, of the indicative mood, third person, singular number, and agrees with its nominative *he*. (Rule I.)

It—is an impersonal pronoun, of the third person, singular number, and is the nominative of *is* (part of the verb *To be*.)

Is—is a part of the neuter verb *To be*, of the present tense, of the indicative mood, third person, singular number, and agrees with its nominative *it*. (Rule I.)

Day—is a common noun, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and in the *case of apposition** with *it* (or the nominative after the neuter verb *To be*) (Rule VII.)

QUESTIONS.

What part of speech is *sun*?

Why of the masculine gender?

What kind of verb is *rises* (1)?

How is it governed?

How is *rises* (2) governed?

What part of speech is *day*?

Is it strictly speaking a noun?

* Two or more nouns *subsequent* are said to be in *apposition* with a noun *antecedent* when they refer to the same thing.

Of what number is it ?

Can it have any plural ?

How is it governed,—and in what case ?

What kind of adverb is *when* ?

What part of speech is *he* ?

Decline it,—and mention its antecedent.

In what case is *he* and what verb does it govern ?

Of what verb is *it* the nominative ?

What part of speech is *day* ?

Why of the neuter gender ?

In what case is it ?

What do you mean by the case of apposition ?

EXAMPLE 2.

To him the King : Oh Ajax, oh my friend !
Haste, and Patroclus' lov'd remains defend ;
The body to Achilles to restore,
Demands our care ; alas, we can no more !

Homer's Iliad.—POPE.

(*The parsing of this sentence.*)

To—is a preposition.

Him—is a personal pronoun, of the masculine gender, third person, singular number, and in the objective case, governed by the preposition *to*.

The—is the definite article, and limits the noun *king*.

King—is a common noun, of the masculine gender, third person, singular number, and is the nominative of the verb *said* (understood.)

Oh—is an interjection, expressive of grief.

Ajax—is a proper noun, of the masculine gender, second person, singular number, and in the *case of address*.*

Oh—is an interjection, expressive of *anguish*.†

My—is a possessive adjective pronoun.

Friend—is a common noun, of the masculine gender,‡ second person, singular number, and in the *case of apposition* with *Ajax*.

Haste—is a regular active intransitive verb, of the imperative mood, second person, singular number, and agrees with its nominative *thou* (understood.)

And—is a connective conjunction.

Patroclus—is a proper noun, of the masculine gender, and in the possessive case, governed by the succeeding noun *remains*. (Rule V.)

Lov'd—(Loved) is a participial adjective, expressing the quality of the noun *remains*.

Remains—is a common noun, neuter gender, third person, plural number, and in the objective case, governed by the active transitive verb *defend*. (Rule III.)

Defend—is a regular active transitive verb, of the imperative mood, second person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative *thou* (understood.)

The—is the definite article, and limits the noun *body*.

* The case of address, in English, answers to the *vocative* in Latin, or to the *Shumbodhun* in Bengali and Shungscrit.

† The repetition of the interjection, argues an increased degree of grief.

‡ As referring to *Ajax*, otherwise common to both genders.

Body—is a common noun of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and in the objective case, being governed by the active transitive verb *to restore* (Rule III.)

To—is a preposition.

Achilles—is a proper noun, of the masculine gender, third person, singular number, and is in the objective case, being governed by the preposition *to*.

To restore—is a regular active transitive verb, of the present tense, of the infinitive mood.

Demands—is a regular active transitive verb, of the present tense, of the indicative mood, third person, singular number, and agrees with its nominative *to restore** (Rule VI.)

Our—is a possessive adjective pronoun.

Care—is a common noun, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and in the objective case, governed by the verb *demands*.

Alas—is an interjection, expressive of regret.

We—is a personal pronoun, of the masculine gender,† first person, plural number, and is the nominative of the verb *can do*.‡

Can do—is an irregular active transitive verb, (auxiliary) of the present tense, of the potential mood, first person, plural number, and agrees with its nominative *we*.

* Or the sentence "To restore the body."

† As referring to *Menelaus* and *Ajax*, otherwise common to both genders.

‡ *Do*, understood.

No—is an indefinite adjective pronoun, joined to the noun *thing* (understood.)

Thing (understood)—is a common noun, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and in the objective case, governed by the active transitive verb *can do*.

More—is an adverb of comparison.*

* *No more* is sometimes parsed as an "adverbial phrase,"—but this is objectionable.

